HSR (LONDON),
HOUGHTON STREET REVIEW JOURNAL
ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
http://houghtonstreetreview.com/index.php/hsr

THE CONCEPT OF MORAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STABILITY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL IN THE STUDIES OF UZBEK SCHOLARS

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Doi: https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.23219856

Abstract. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the formation and development of moral and psychological stability in military personnel based on the scientific views and research of Uzbek scholars. It substantiates the harmony of moral and psychological criteria in ensuring individual stability within the unique socio-psychological environment of military service, psychological strain, collective cohesion, and responsibility. Drawing upon the works of prominent figures in Uzbek psychology (E.G. Goziyev, V.M. Karimova, Z.T. Nishanova, R.I. Sunnatova, R.S. Samarov, Z.A. Abidova, H.H. Jabborov, among others) and modern military-psychological research, the article highlights the impact of volitional qualities, emotional resilience, ideological immunity, tolerance, and interpersonal relations within the team on the moral and psychological stability of military personnel.

Keywords: military personnel, moral and psychological stability, military psychology, volitional and emotional resilience, socio-psychological environment, collective cohesion, professional motivation, ideological immunity, tolerance, adaptation.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu matnda harbiy xizmatchilarda ma’naviy-psixologik barqarorlikni shakllantirish va rivojlantirish muammosi o‘zbek olimlarining ilmiy qarashlari va tadqiqotlari doirasida atroflicha tahlil qilingan. Harbiy xizmatning o‘ziga xos ijtimoiy-psixologik muhiti, ruhiy zo‘riqishlar, jamoaviy birdamlik va mas’uliyat sharoitida shaxsning barqarorligini ta’minlashda ma’naviy va psixologik mezonlarning o‘zaro uyg‘unligi asoslab berilgan. Maqolada o‘zbek psixologiyasining taniqli vakillari (E.G‘.G‘oziyev, V.M.Karimova, Z.T.Nishanova, R.I.Sunnatova, R.S.Samarov, Z.A.Abidova, H.H.Jabborov va boshqalar) hamda zamonaviy harbiy-psixologik tadqiqotlar natijalariga tayanilib, harbiy xizmatchining irodaviy sifatlari, emotsional chidamliligi, mafkuraviy immuniteti, tolerantligi hamda jamoadagi munosabatlarining ma’naviy-psixologik barqarorlikka ko‘rsatadigan ta’siri yoritilgan.

Kalit so‘zlar: harbiy xizmatchi, ma’naviy-psixologik barqarorlik, harbiy psixologiya, irodaviy va emotsional chidamlilik, ijtimoiy-psixologik muhit, jamoaviy birdamlik, kasbiy motivatsiya, mafkuraviy immunitet, tolerantlik, adaptatsiya.

The problem of forming moral and psychological stability in military personnel is considered one of the complex scientific issues studied at the intersection of modern psychology, military psychology, social psychology, and theories of moral-spiritual education. Indeed, military service is not merely a conventional type of professional activity, but a special socio-psychological environment characterized by high discipline, strict responsibility, risk-taking, obedience to orders, prompt decision-making, mental stress, and collective solidarity. Consequently, the stability of a service member is not limited solely to stress resistance or emotional control; it manifests in essential

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ISSN: 2058-5519|Impact factor-15.9
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connection with the individual's worldview, moral values, loyalty to the Motherland, sense of duty, volitional strength, professional motivation, and the system of social relations within the team.

In psychology, stability is defined as an individual's ability to self-regulate under external and internal influences, strive toward goals, adequately assess situations, and maintain psychological balance. Within general psychology, E.G.Goziyev analyzed personality, activity, volition, emotion, and individual-psychological characteristics as an interconnected system. Drawing on this approach, the stability of a military service member can be substantiated through the individual's internal psychological resources: moral-psychological stability is defined not only by a person's mental state, but also by their attitude toward activity, awareness of purpose, acceptance of duty as a social responsibility, and the capacity for self-regulation in difficult conditions[1].

In the concept of moral-psychological stability, the "moral" and "psychological" aspects complement each other. The "psychological" aspect reflects the individual's ability to maintain self-control under conditions of stress, anxiety, fatigue, fear, uncertainty, and professional pressure. The "moral" aspect, on the other hand, is associated with the individual's internal value system, loyalty to the Motherland, attitude toward duty, sense of responsibility, honesty, courage, discipline, and the ability to prioritize collective interests. In a military service member, moral-psychological stability is an integral quality composed of the harmony between psychological resilience and moral values.

In modern Uzbek psychology, the issues of personality, values, and the socio-psychological environment have been studied not as a standalone scientific direction, but within the scope of general psychology, social psychology, personality psychology, pedagogical psychology, national education, and theories of spiritual and moral education. Therefore, this scientific heritage holds significant importance in researching the moral-psychological stability of military personnel. The personality of a military service member is not merely an individual performing professional duties, but a socio-psychological subject possessing a specific value system, acting in a team environment, and relying on loyalty to the Motherland, duty, responsibility, discipline, and volitional stability.

The scientific heritage of E.G. Goziyev plays an important role in analyzing personality issues in Uzbek psychology. Under conditions of military service, the volitional qualities of a person acquire special significance. A military service member must manage their emotions in difficult situations, execute orders, realize their responsibility before the team, and not retreat from professional duties. This aspect occupies a special place in studying moral-psychological stability among military personnel, as stability implies not only emotional composure, but also dedication to goals, responsibility before duty, and the ability to maintain operational capacity in arduous moments[1].

In the research of psychologist V.M. Karimova, issues of social psychology, interpersonal relations, team dynamics, communication, social influence, and group relations are broadly covered. This approach is crucial when analyzing the stability of military personnel, as military service is a collective rather than an individual activity[2]. The psychological climate in a military unit directly affects the serviceman's mental state, behavior, attitude toward service, and professional motivation. If mutual trust, justice, discipline, respectful relations between commanders and subordinates, as well as assistance and cooperation among comrades exist within the team, the serviceman's internal stability is reinforced.

In the work "Psychodiagnostics and Experimental Psychology" prepared by psychologist Z.T. Nishanova and co-authors, issues of psychological diagnostics, methodologies, identification of personality traits, and execution of experimental research are outlined[3]. In studying the moral-

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psychological stability of military personnel, one cannot be limited strictly to theoretical definitions; it is necessary to measure it empirically, establish its indicators, and evaluate it through questionnaires and methodologies. From this perspective, Z. Nishanova's approaches to psychodiagnostics hold methodological significance in evaluating the volitional qualities, emotional state, team relations, motivation, and stress resistance of military service members.

The socialization of the individual and the system of relations with society also hold a prominent place in Uzbek psychology. The works of R.I. Sunnatova highlight issues of personality development, social environment impact, adaptation, and psychological formation. This approach relates to how military service members adapt to the service environment, integrate into a new team, accept service demands, and understand their professional role. When entering a new environment, a service member adapts not only to organizational discipline, but also to informal team dynamics, communication norms, relationships with commanders, and the psychological influence of comrades. Hence, socialization and adaptation constitute a crucial aspect of a military service member's stability[4].

The works of Uzbek scholar Z.T. Nishanova and co-authors elucidate the psychological patterns of age-related personality development and professional formation, providing a methodological foundation for understanding the dynamics of a serviceman's professional motivation[5].

In recent years, substantial research has also been conducted directly in the field of military psychology in Uzbekistan. L.U. Ravshanov developed a socio-psychological concept of a leader's image within the system of the Ministry of Defense, substantiating that the leader's personal example and management style directly affect the psychological climate in a military collective[6]. J.R. Shukurov researched the psychological aspects of developing emotional intelligence in future officers, demonstrating that the ability to understand and manage emotions is an essential condition for military leadership[7]. F.T. Shermatov identified the socio-psychological factors inducing stress in military professional activity and defined directions for their prevention[8]. A.A. Saidov studied the development processes of managerial competence among military leadership personnel, highlighting the connection between professional competence and service efficiency[9].

The reviewed studies address individual characteristics, emotional resources, professional motivation, and socio-managerial factors affecting military personnel stability in isolation. However, the interrelationship of these factors and their role within the integral structure of stability have not been subjected to dedicated empirical examination. This issue - the actual statistical relationship of the listed factors with moral and psychological stability - is to be examined in a subsequent dedicated empirical study.

Furthermore, research by Uzbek psychologists views an individual's moral-ethical perfection and psychological maturity as inextricably linked. For a military service member to be psychologically stable, stress resistance alone is insufficient; they must understand why they serve, comprehend the social significance of their professional activity, and feel responsible before the team and the Motherland. This emerges through the harmony of moral values, national upbringing, and the socio-psychological environment.

Therefore, utilizing the perspective of Uzbek psychologists in this research yields the following scientific benefits: first, it enables the interpretation of a military service member's psychological resilience within a national-moral framework; second, it substantiates how the

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collective environment influences individual stability; third, it clarifies the relationship between moral values and professional aspirations; fourth, it demonstrates the necessity of comprehensively evaluating personality, value, motivational, and social environment dimensions at the empirical stage.

In his article "Military-Psychological Research and Military Practice: A Particular Methodological Aspect", Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor R.S. Samarov explains moral and psychological stability in military personnel not as an abstract theoretical construct, but in connection with practical military activity. Its methodological significance lies in the fact that it does not separate military-psychological research from military practice. Therefore, in studying moral-psychological stability in military personnel, a serviceman's psychological state should not be analyzed merely as a survey or test result, but in connection with the military collective, service conditions, discipline, professional duty, relations with the commander, and the effectiveness of performing service tasks[10].

Professor R.S. Samarov's approach to military-psychological research requires analyzing the personality of a military service member not merely as a theoretical-psychological category, but as a subject of real military practice. This aspect is essential in studying moral-psychological stability, as a serviceman's stability is explained not only by personal traits, but also by the socio-psychological climate in the service process, professional readiness, trust in the team, military obligation, and moral values. Consequently, the idea of integrating military-psychological research and military practice advanced in R. Samarov's works serves to substantiate a comprehensive approach.

This work can be applied in analyzing values among military personnel such as national military heritage, historical memory, patriotism, duty, and collective responsibility. For the present research, R. Samarov's views should be applied as a methodological foundation in the following manner: first, studying the personality of a military service member not as a general psychological object, but as a subject of specialized military activity; second, connecting psychological stability with the military collective, discipline, conflict, command relations, and practical service processes; third, analyzing moral-psychological stability in harmony with national military heritage, loyalty to the Motherland, and concepts of duty[11].

In research conducted by Doctor of Science (DSc) in Psychology Ziyoda Askarovna Abidova, it is noted that moral and psychological stability is also linked with mutual respect, tolerance, trust, communication culture, constructive resolution of conflicts, and collective solidarity among comrades-in-arms. The concept of tolerance serves as an important theoretical tool in analyzing these factors[12].

As a scientific novelty of Z. Abidova's research, the distinction between internal and external criteria of tolerance is highlighted, a psychodiagnostic approach based on emotional, cognitive, and behavioral components is developed, and a model for developing tolerance in individuals is proposed. This aspect is equally significant when studying military personnel: within a military unit, a service member must manage themselves emotionally, evaluate situations correctly cognitively, and act in accordance with team norms behaviorally.

Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) in Psychology H.H. Jabborov highlights that factors such as ideological immunity, national values, loyalty to the Motherland, duty, resistance to external information-psychological influences, and self-regulation stand at the center of moral-psychological stability in military personnel. H. Jabborov's research, conducted on adolescents, identifies leading socio-psychological qualities of ideological immunity, such as "information filtering", "protection against negative information", "struggle against destructive information", and "self-regulation"[13].

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Ideological immunity is viewed as a system serving to protect the individual, social group, nation, and society from harmful ideological influences. Furthermore, it is noted that ideological immunity is analyzed in connection with structural elements of personality, socialization, value systems, basic beliefs, psychological defense mechanisms, locus of control, attitudes, and motivational aspects. These aspects provide a direct methodological foundation for analyzing the moral-psychological stability of military personnel.

A military service member must remain stable under conditions of information-psychological threats, foreign ideas, negative influences on service, mental pressure, and external manipulative influences. In such circumstances, stress resistance alone is insufficient; qualities such as information filtering, recognizing negative impacts, maintaining a critical attitude toward destructive ideas, self-regulation, and relying on national values must also be developed in the serviceman.

Conclusion.

Thus, the studies of Uzbek scholars provide a methodological basis for understanding the moral and psychological stability of military personnel as an integral quality in which volitional and emotional resilience, moral values, ideological immunity, tolerance, and the socio-psychological climate of the military collective are manifested in harmony. At the same time, the review has shown that the interrelationship of these factors and their relative weight within the integral structure of stability have not yet become the subject of dedicated empirical examination. It is therefore advisable to continue research in precisely this direction, on the basis of an empirical model that comprehensively covers the personal, value-related, motivational, and socio-environmental dimensions of stability.

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